



Department of Toxic Substances Control



Maureen F Gorsen, Director 1001 "I" Street P.O Box 806 Sacramento, California 95812-0806

December 20, 2007

Mr. Manuel Reynoso Owner Orange County Metal Processing 1711 E. Kimberly Avenue Fullerton, CA 92634

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT VERIFICATION INSPECTION REPORT, ORANGE COUNTY METAL PROCESSING, 1711 E. KIMBERLY AVENUE, FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA 92634

Dear Mr. Reynoso:

On September 20, 2007, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) conducted a Phase I Environmental Assessment Verification of the Orange County Metal Processing property, located at 1711 E. Kimberely Avenue, Fullerton, California. The enclosed report describes the findings of the inspection. Based on the inspection, DTSC recommends that further investigation is needed at the facility.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (714) 484-5384.

Sincerely,

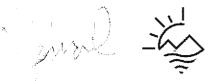
Raymond J. Campbell

Hazardous Substances Scientist

Tiered Permitting Corrective Action Branch

Enclosure

CERTIFIED MAIL 7006 0810 0002 9257 7244 Return Receipt Requested





Department of Toxic Substances Control



Maureen F. Gorsen, Director 1001 "I" Street P.O Box 806 Sacramento, California 95812-0806

Phase I Environmental Assessment Checklist **Verification Inspection Report**

Facility Name:

Orange County Metal Processing (OCMP)

EPA I.D. Number: CAD064449812

Physical Address: 1711 E. Kimberly Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92634

Facility Contact Name:

Mr. Manuel Reynoso

Phone Number:

(714) 871-6875

Site Visit Date:

September 20, 2007

Representatives Present:

Mr. Manuel Reynoso, Owner, Orange County

Metal Processing

Ms. Nadia Mastella, Orange County Health Care

Agency, Haz Mat

Ms. Rada Chanmugathas, Department of Toxic

Substances Control

Mr. Robert Senga, Supervisor, Department of Toxic

Substances Control

Mr. Raymond J. Campbell, Department of Toxic

Substances Control

Consent Given by:

Mr. Manuel Reynoso, Owner, Orange County Metal

Processing

Background: Orange County Metal Processing (OCMP) is a metal finishing shop which coats metal parts, with finishes for metal, used by automobile and computer manufacturers. The area of the property is approximately 14,000 square feet. Orange County Metal Processing was authorized to operate a Tiered Permitting On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment System (System) under the Conditional Authorization Tier (DTSC 1772) on April 1, 1993. Orange County Metal Processing (OCMP) submitted a Phase I Environmental Assessment Checklist as required by Health & Safety Code Section 25200.14 on December 23, 1996. The Phase I indicated, No Further Investigation and exempt, because the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) had three monitoring wells on or near the property. OCMP sends all of their process waters through PBR units as reported by Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA) inspector Nadia Mastella. The process line water (PLW) is used until it exceeds a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) limit, at which point the water can no longer be used for plating purposes. After the water is spent, it is filtered through the System and produces treated water and filter cake. The treated water is released to the POTW and the filter cake is sent offsite for disposal.

Orange County Painting Company (OCPC) is a generator of hazardous waste which shares the building occupied by OCMP. OCPC does not treat hazardous waste onsite. Mr. Reynoso also owns OCPC. The company paints and powder coats new unfinished metal products that come from automobile and computer manufacturers. Unfinished metal products to be powder coated are first cleaned with Muriatic Acid to make sure the powder coat adheres to the metal product. After the part is powder coated, the excess powder coating material is collected, and put into an oven at 400 degrees F. The excess powder coating material, placed in the oven, forms a glasslike substance. The glasslike substance reportedly is not hazardous, therefore it is put into the regular trash.

OCMP receives steel or aluminum metal parts for electroplating. The surfaces of the steel parts are cleaned to remove dirt and oils, by being placed into the electro cleaning soap tanks at the Zinc Plating Line (ZPL) -and then rinsed with water. After coming out of the rinse tank, the steel parts are placed into 11% Muriatic Acid. After the Muriatic Acid tank, the parts are rinsed with water and then put into the Zinc Cyanide tank. After rinsing, the parts are placed into a chromate solution tank, then a final rinse tank and finally are dried near the ZPL.

The Anodizing Line located in the southern portion of the building is for aluminum parts.

In 2001, a Limited Subsurface Soil and Groundwater Investigation (see figure 2 for sampling locations) was prepared for PCA Industries, LLC, master lessee of the site, by Jorgensen Environmental. A total of 36 borings were installed in the building and outside the building near the property line adjacent to the former PCA Metals site. The areas sampled were: The Anodizing and Cadmium Plating Lines, the Chemical Storage area, the former Degreasing Area, the former Filter Cake Accumulation Area, the Former Polishing Room, the Masking/Wrapping Room, the Northern ZPL, the Shipping and Receiving Area, the Southern ZPL, the Spray Booths and Waste Water Treatment Area.

The sampling has shown that the following areas are contaminated. The spray painting booths at the northwest corner of the building; the former filter cake accumulation area, near the southwest corner of the building; the Southern ZPL area; the anodizing line and cadmium plating line area; the Northern ZPL; the wastewater treatment area; the shipping and receiving area; the chemical storage area. The contaminants detected during sample analysis were cadmium, chromium, copper, zinc and VOC's. Predominant VOC's were perchloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Review of the results showed contamination throughout the site in soil and water. In the soil, cadmium contamination has spread from 2 feet to 15 feet in depth in areas of the site. The cadmium contamination ranges from 0.661 mg/kg to 567 mg/kg. The Industrial CHHSL for cadmium is 7.5 mg/kg. In figures 3, 4, 5 and 6, the areas of cadmium contamination can be seen. The contamination locations are at 2, 5, 10 and 15 feet in AOC's 1 and 2, with the largest area of contamination in AOC 2. The location of the anodizing and cadmium plating lines, in AOC 2 can be seen as the predominant source of cadmium contamination. Although there are other small areas of cadmium contamination in AOC's 1 and 2 (as seen in Figures 3 and 4) they are limited and do not reappear at the ten (10) foot level. In groundwater beneath the site, VOC contamination is evident, as seen in the samples taken at the Shipping and Receiving Area in AOC 1. PCE was detected at 9.61 ug/L, the MCL for PCE is 5 ug/L. In addition, TCE was detected at 80.9 ug/L, the MCL for TCE is also 5 ug/L. Based on the cadmium, PCE and TCE contamination, steps should be taken to mitigate the source of the contamination.

Inspection: On September 20, 2007, Rada Chanmugathas, Robert Senga and I arrived at the site at approximately 10:15 a.m. Upon arrival at OCMP, the three of us were met by Inspector Nadia Mastella of the Orange County Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The three DTSC Inspectors signed the visitor's log at the front desk and waited for the owner of the business, Mr.

Manuel Reynoso (owner). We met the owner who took us to his office. While in the OCMP office, we discussed the reason for being there, to verify what was written on the Phase 1 Environmental Assessment Checklist dated December 23, 1996. I explained to the owner that I would like permission to take pictures. The owner gave his permission. I then explained I would like to see the process lines at the site, the Hazardous Wastewater Treatment System, the chemical storage area and the hazardous waste storage area. The owner said there are no process chemicals stored onsite. He said the CUPA will not allow him to hold process chemicals onsite for more than 48 hours.

After our discussion, the owner led us to the ZPL in the adjacent building. The owner began to tell us what the ZPL was for and the type of chemicals used in the process. In between the drying rack and the ZPL tanks, the walk way was stained, had etch marks and areas of discoloration (Photo #13). Next, we went to the middle of the ZPL area room, where the ZPL, the drying rack and the Hazardous Wastewater Treatment System were located (Photo #11).

The next stop was in the southwest portion of the facility which is used for storage. In the storage area were 2 compressors and a dryer for powering tools and taking moisture out of the air line in the facility. In front of one of the compressors was a puddle of oily looking liquid (Photo #20). The next Stop was at the walk-in drying oven located at the back of the ZPL area (Photo #22 and #27). While walking to the Hazardous Wastewater Treatment System at the front of the ZPL room, there was a chemical stain on the floor (Photo #23).

The next stop was at the Hazardous Wastewater Treatment System (system), located at the front of the ZPL room. The owner said the system was installed in 1993 as a State-of-the-Art-System (Photos #32 thru #38, #42 and #43). There were no leaks or spills observed. The next stop was at the Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Photos 39 + 40). No leaks or spills were observed. The next stop was next to the receiving area at the Aluminum Anodizing and Cadmium Plating Lines. Upon entering the second anodizing /plating room, the air in the room had a chemical odor. There were no visible fans, nor were there any doors opened to allow circulation of the vapors from the processing line tanks and the floor was wet. The owner was told about the observation and the floor should not be wet. The tanks of the Cadmium Plating Line were rusted with chemical residue on the tank sides. Some of the tanks had accumulated chemicals caked on the sides and around the rim (Photo #44). The floor around the tanks was wet. Portions of the tanks were dissolved by chemicals, leaving an uneven, jagged edge (Photo's

#45, #46, and #47). After we observed the Cadmium Plating Line and Aluminum Anodizing Line, we went to the owner's office where we discussed the inspection and when the owner could expect a copy of the finished inspection report.

Conclusion: Based upon the information obtained from the Limited Subsurface Soil and Groundwater Investigation dated 2001 and the results of this inspection, further investigation is needed to determine the lateral and vertical extent of the releases

AOC 1 includes:

The Hazardous Wastewater Treatment System (HWTS) Area in the ZPL Room (Photo # 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38), the ZPL between the tanks (Photo # 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23) and the former degreasing, spray booth areas (Photo # 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21).

AOC 2 includes:

The Aluminum Anodizing Line (Photo # 45, 46, 47), the Cadmium Plating Line (Photo #45,46), the former Filter Cake Accumulation Area including the air compressor area (Photo # 20) and the Southern ZPL that is no longer in operation.

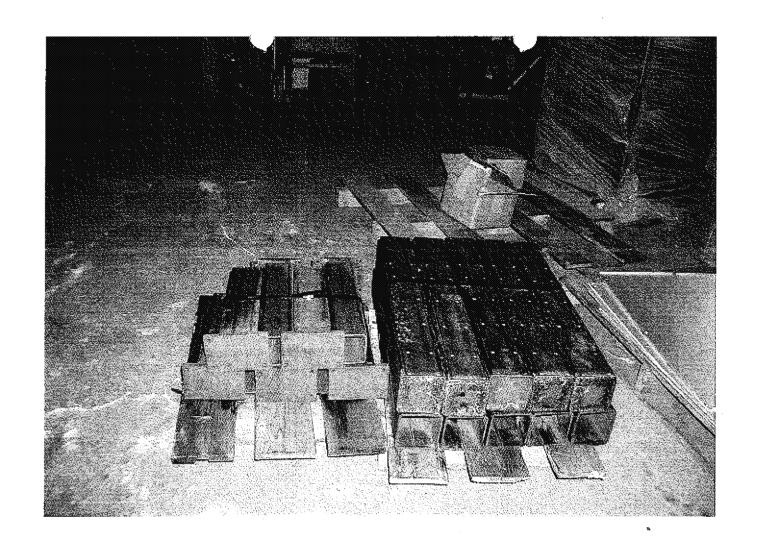
<u>Recommendation:</u> Based upon the Limited Subsurface Soil and Groundwater Investigation dated 2001, remediation is recommended as soon as possible in order to prevent the cadmium contamination from spreading off-site

Raymond J. Campbell

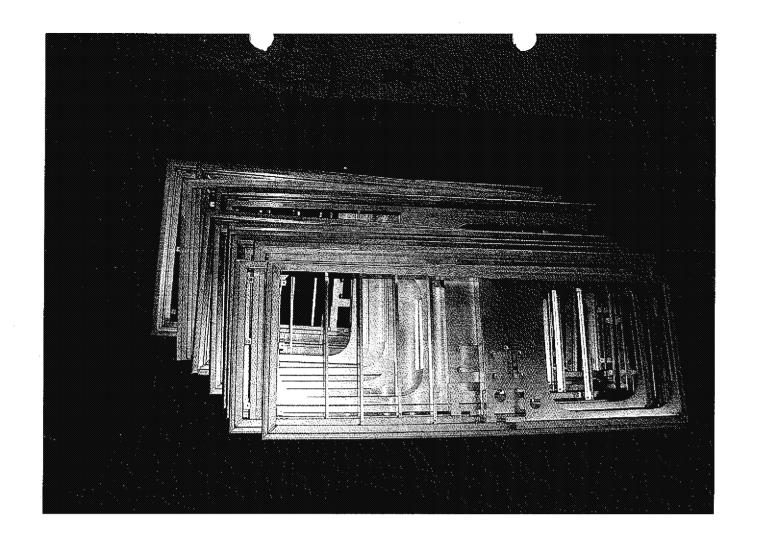
Hazardous Substances Scientist

Tiered Permitting Corrective Action Branch

PHOTOGRAPHS



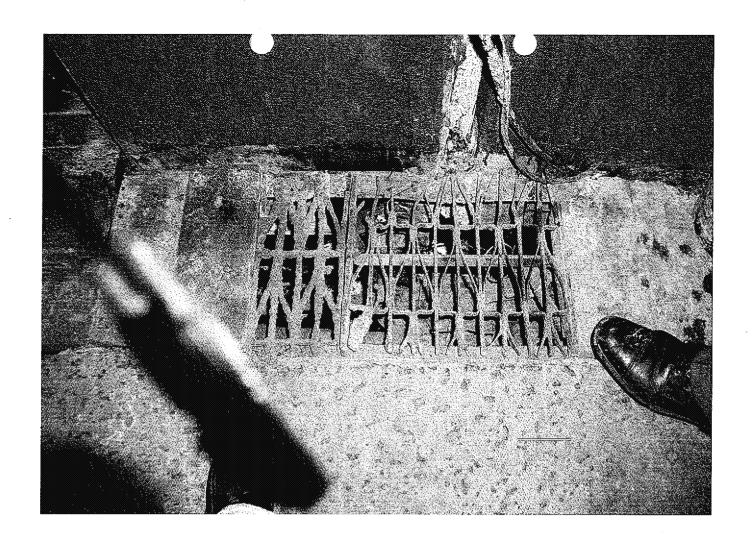
Metal to have Finish Applied - 1



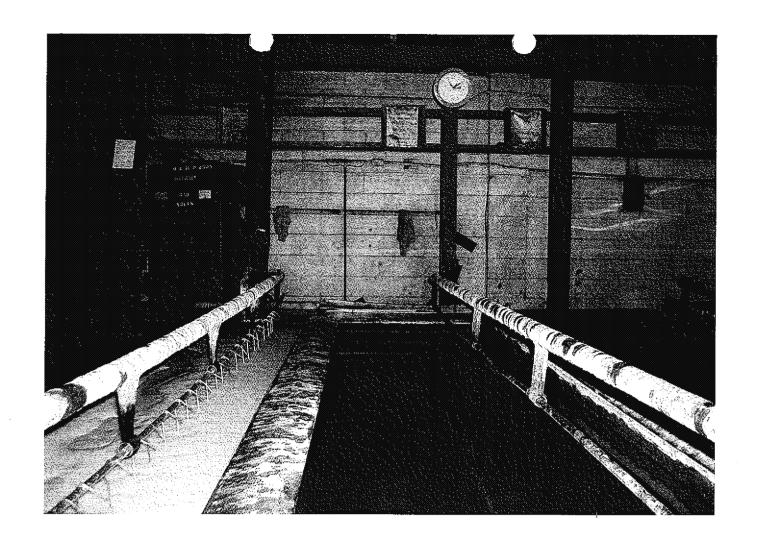
Aluminum Products to have finish Applied -2



Surface Preparation of steel parts – 3



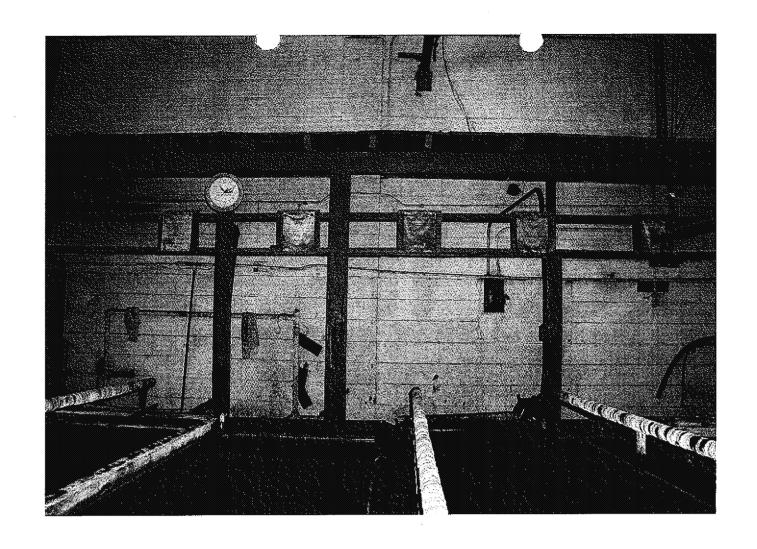
Gas fired heating unit under 1st tank of Zinc Line - 4



Tanks 1 and 2 in the Zinc Line Room - 5



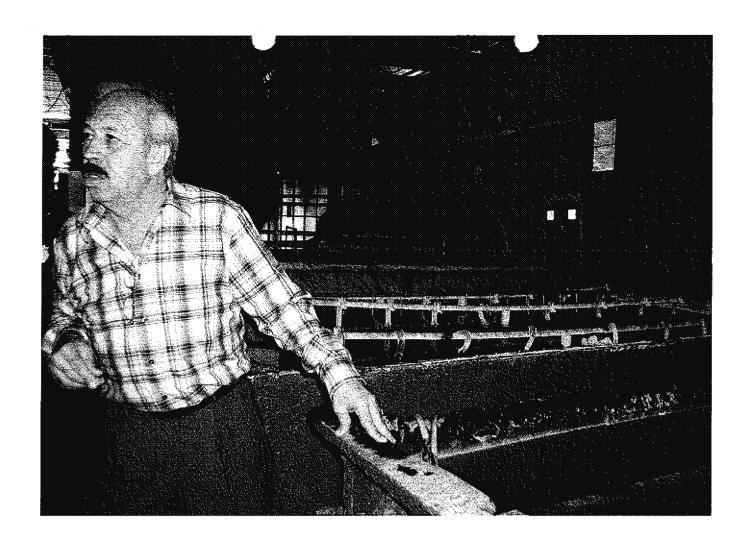
Owner puts hand into rinse water of Zinc Line Tank - 6



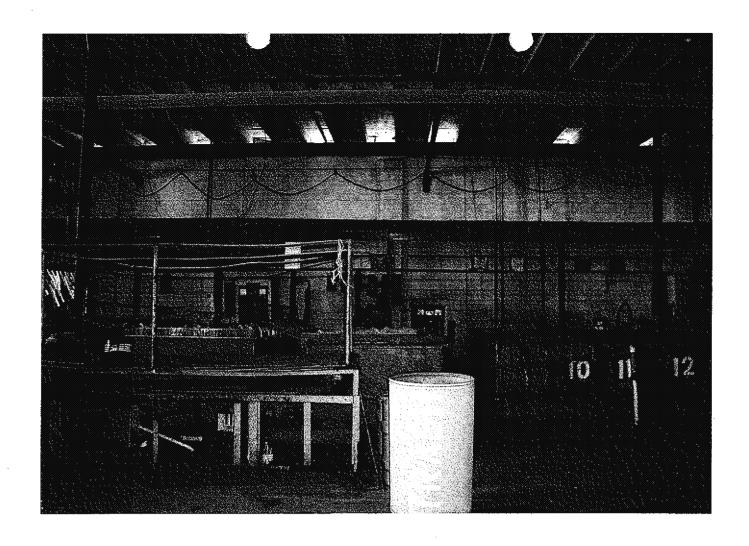
Zinc Line Tanks - 7



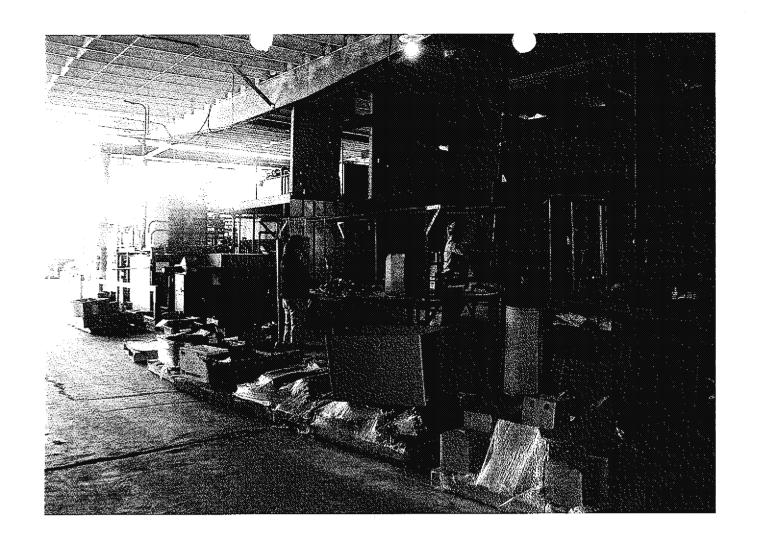
Zinc Line Drip Catcher - 8



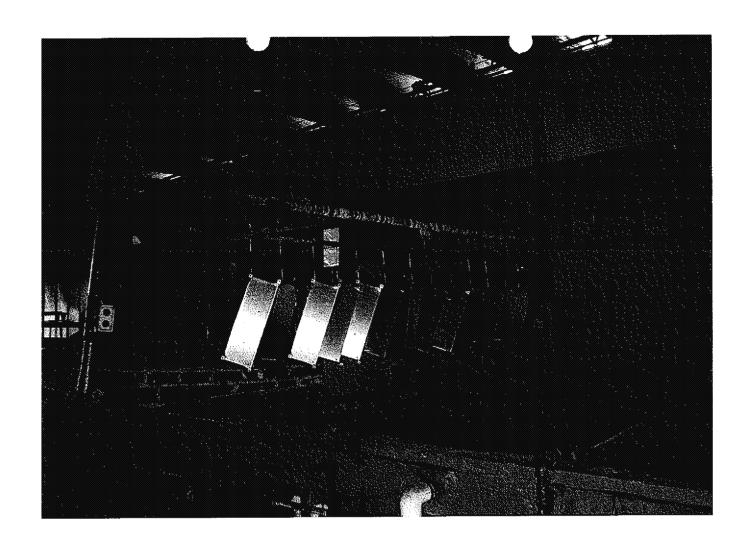
Zinc Line Tanks - 9



Zinc Line and Drying Rack - 10



Products to have finish applied - 11 Wastewater Treatment System Zinc Line



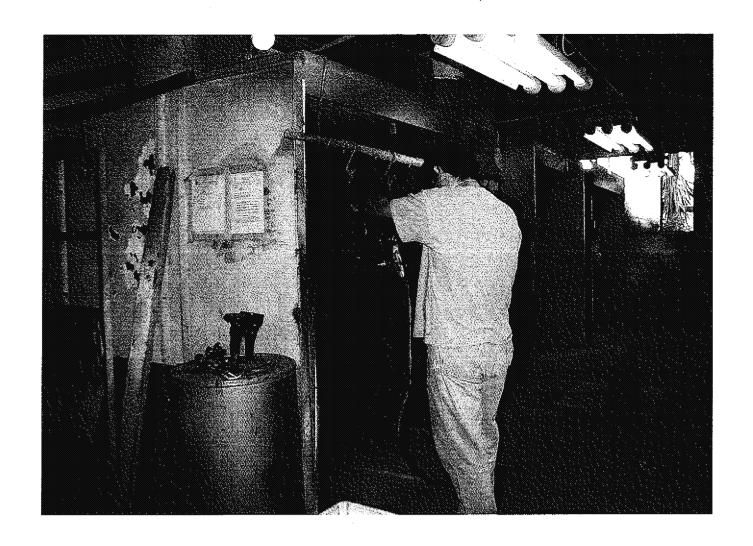
Metal part preparation at Zinc Line - 12



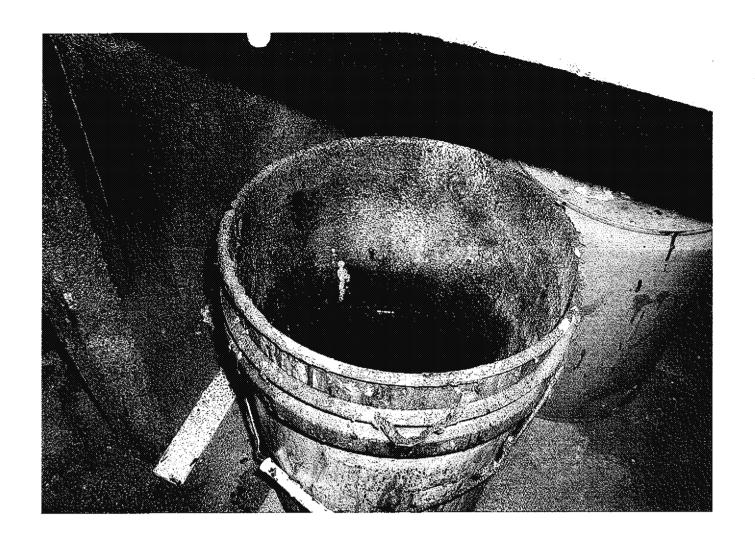
Floor between Zinc Line + Drying Rack – 13



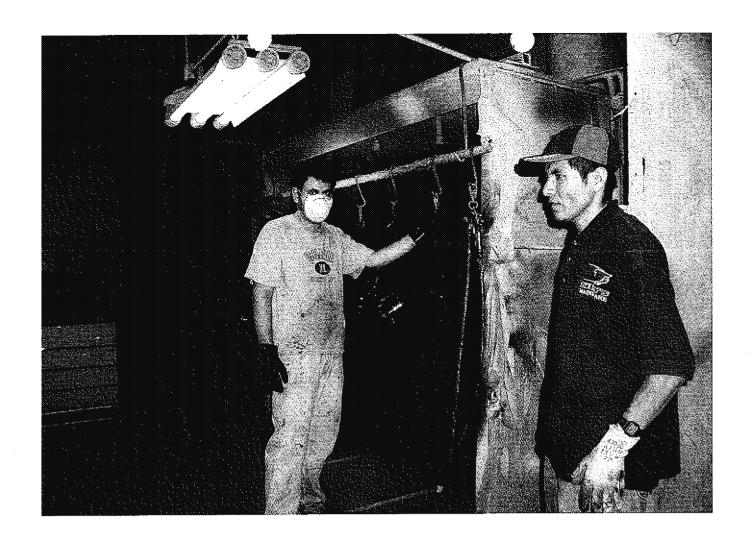
Automobile Rotors to be painted – 14



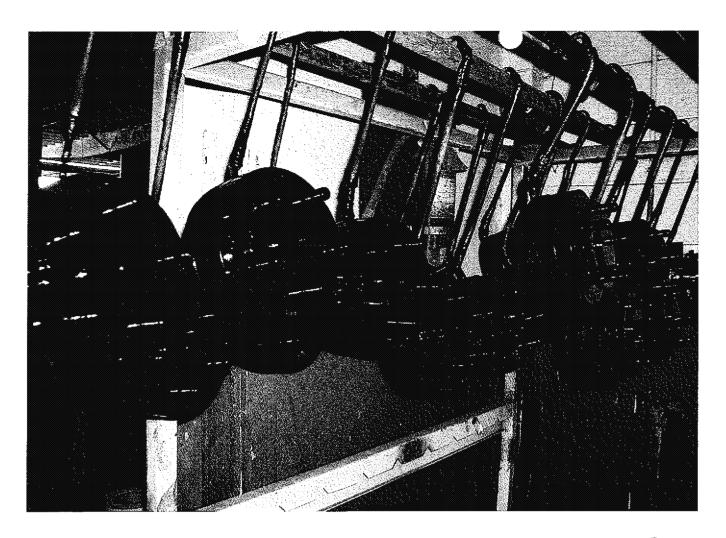
Painting Room - 15



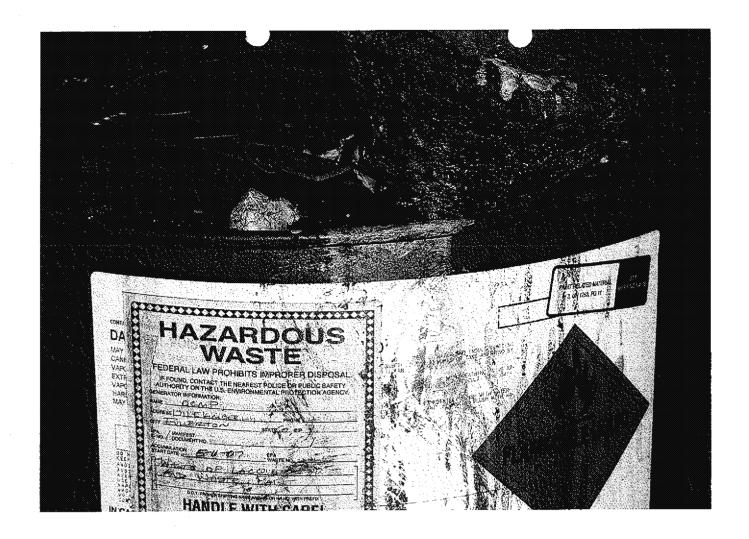
Painting Room Waste Paint - 16



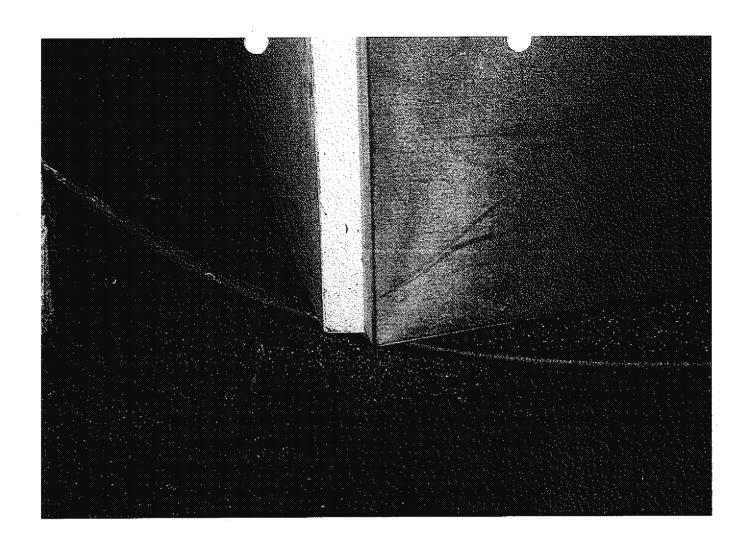
Painting Room - Painted Rotors - 17



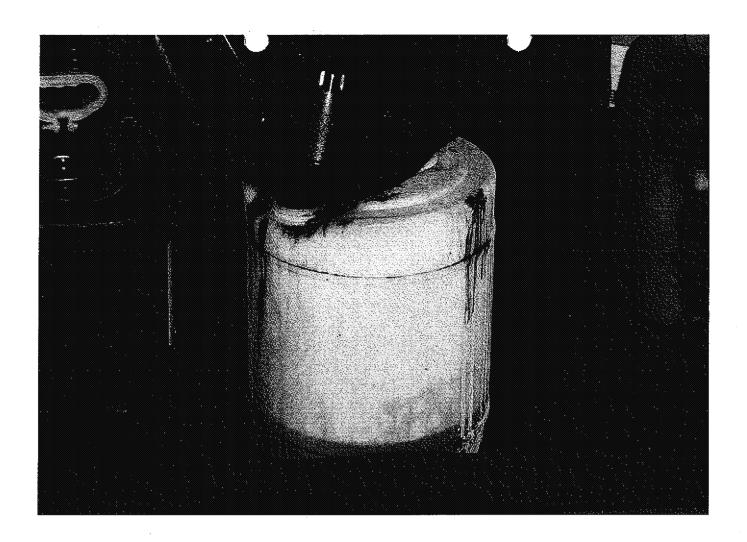
Painted Rotors Drying - Painting Room - 18



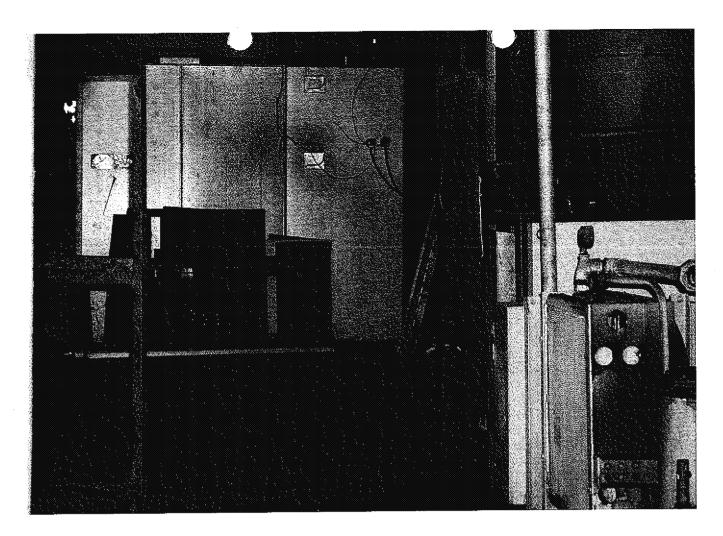
Hazardous Waste Stored in Painting Room - 19



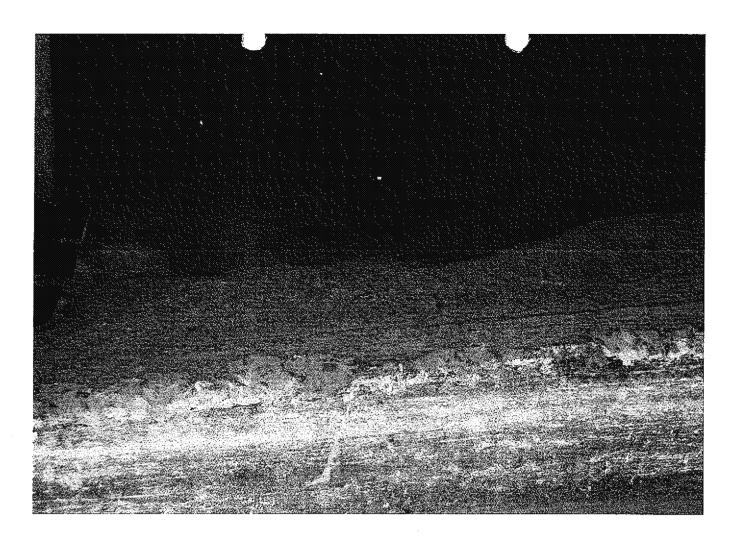
Liquid on floor in front of compressor – 20



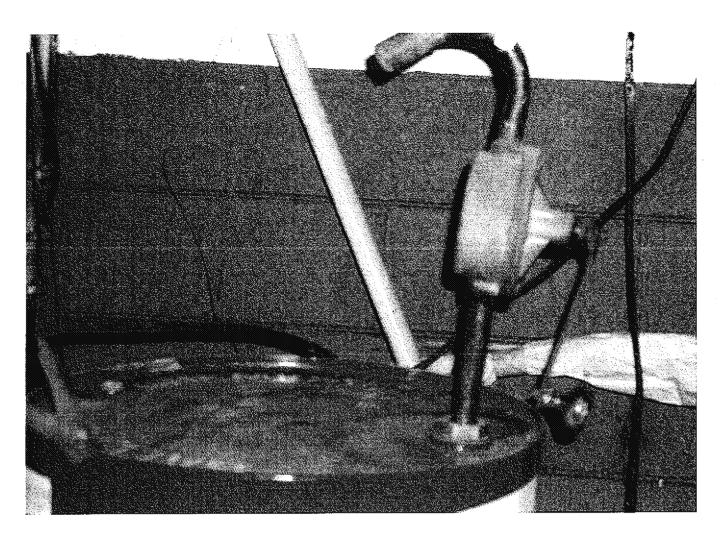
Drip Container – Painting Room - 21



Oven near Painting Room - 22



Floor Stain near Zinc Line - 23



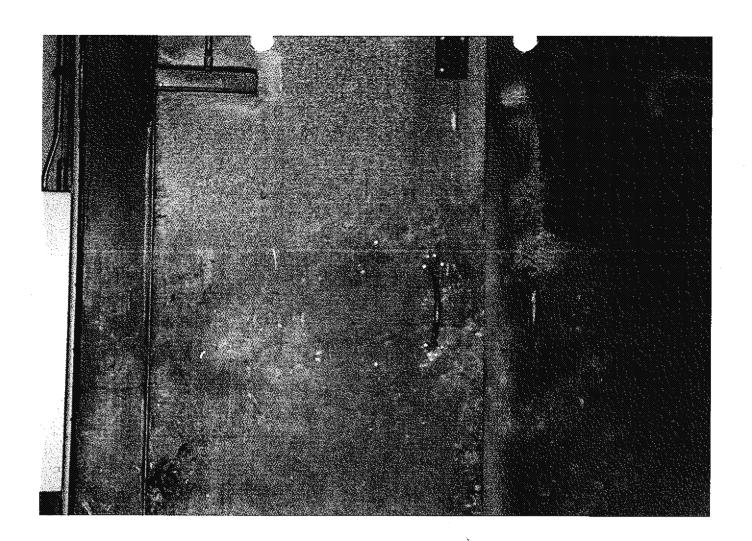
55-Gallon bbl., Masking Wrapping Rm - 24



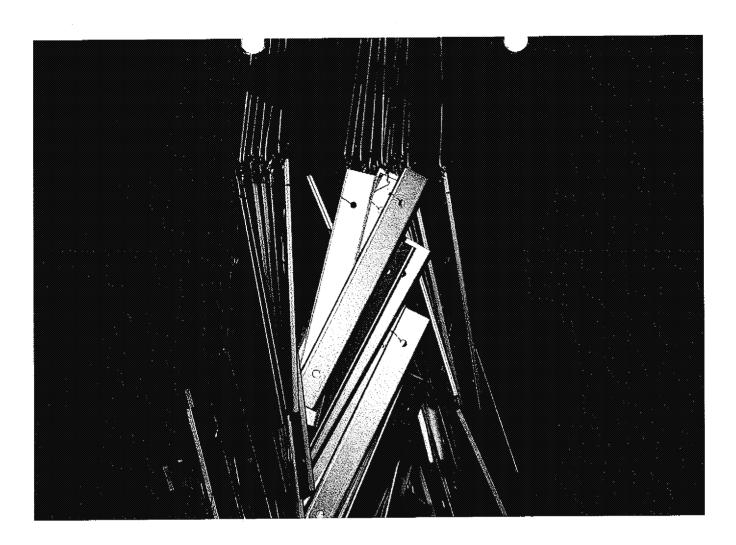
Finished Product ready for shipping - 25



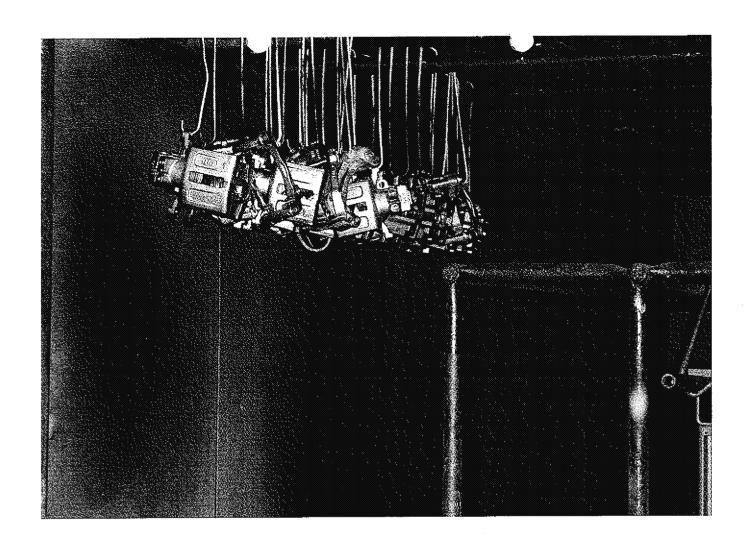
Masking-Wrap Room facing Zinc Line - 26



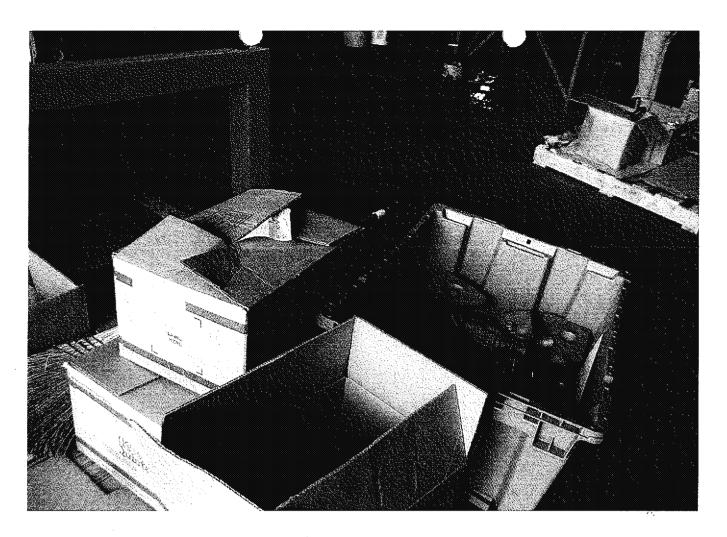
Entrance to Oven _ 27



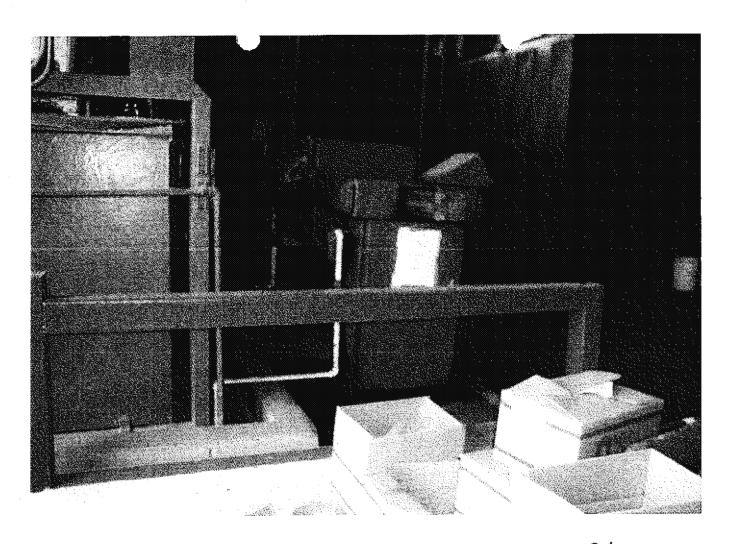
Drying Metal Parts - 28



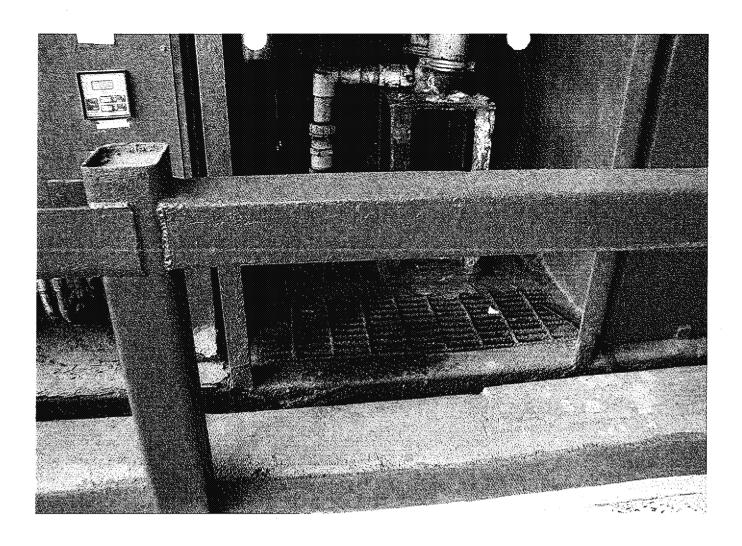
Parts to have Finish applied - 29



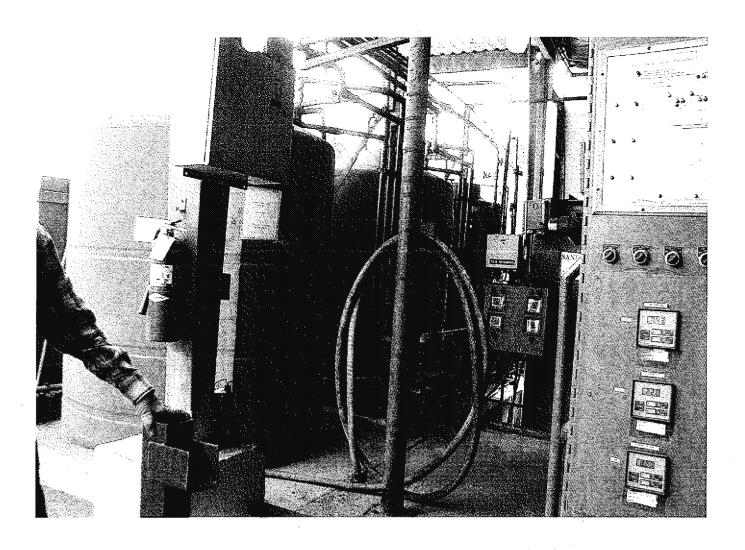
Metal Products for Finishing-Zinc Line - 30



Haz. Wastewater Treatment System 31



Haz. Wastewater Treatment System – 32



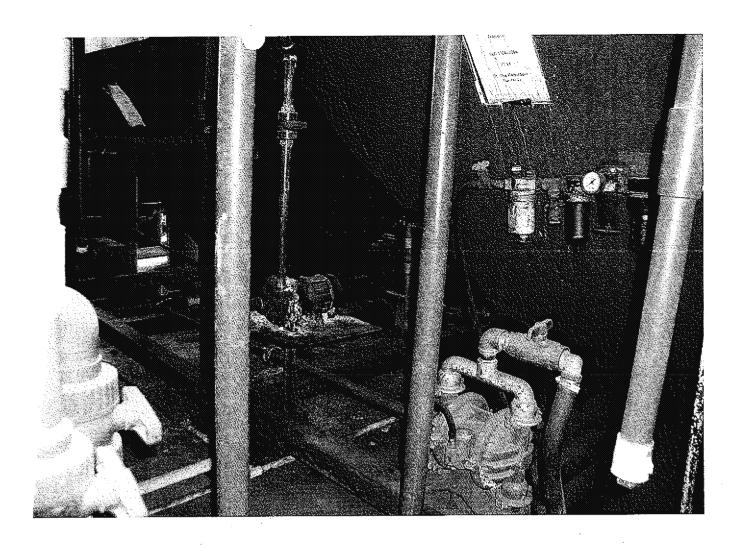
Haz. Wastewater Treatment System - 33



Haz. Wastewater Treatment System - 34



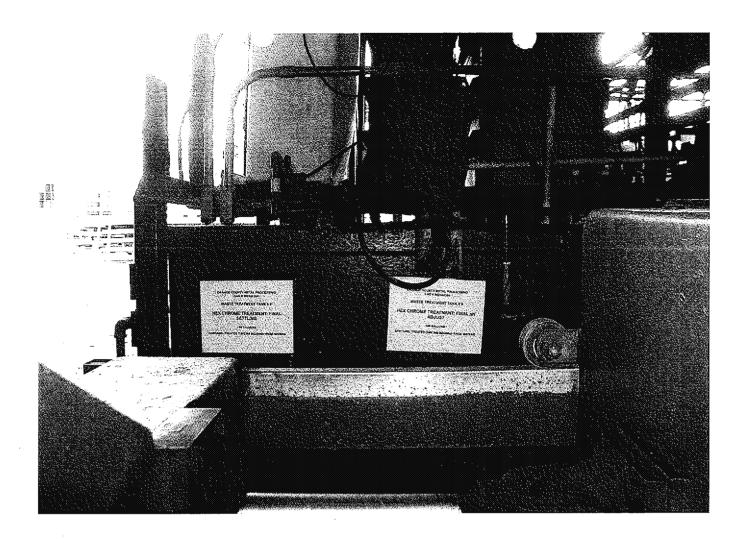
HWWTS – Filter Press – Collection Bin – 35



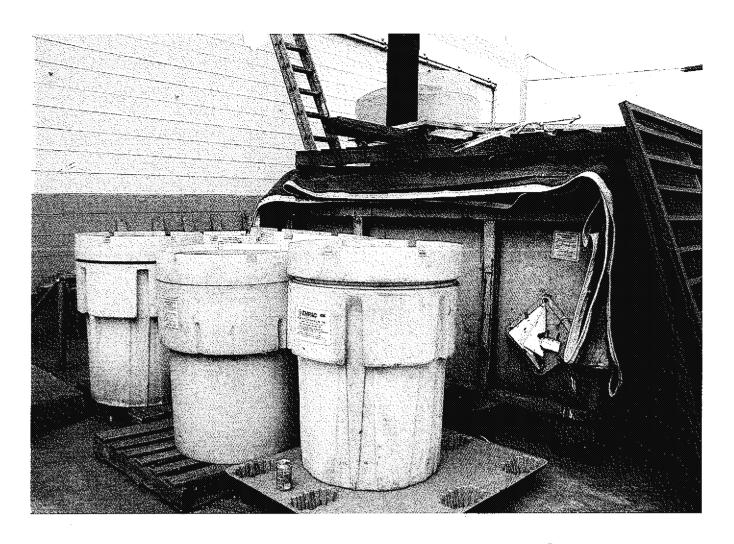
Haz. Wastewater Treatment System - 36



Haz. Wastewater Treatment System - 37



Haz. Wastewater Treatment System - 38



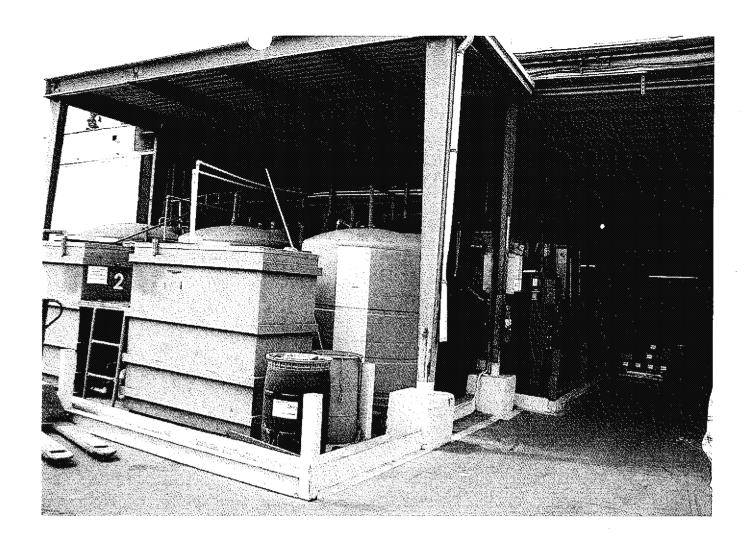
Haz. Waste Storage Area - 39



Haz. Waste Storage Area _ 40



O.C.M.P Receiving - 41



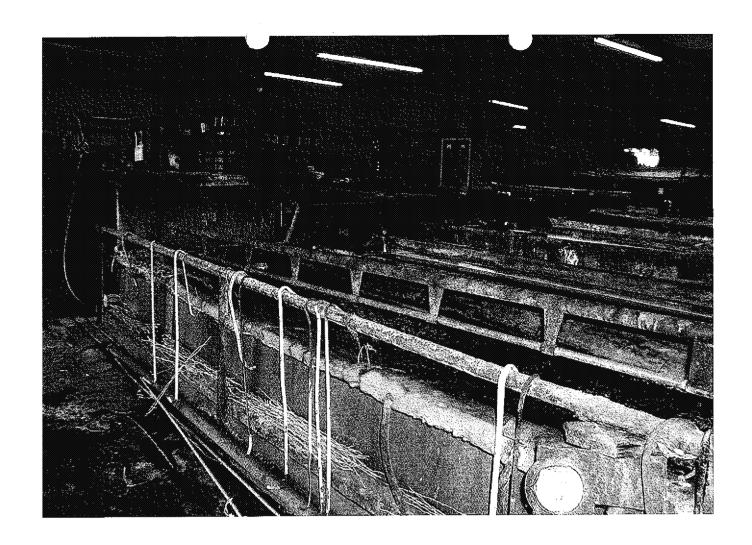
Haz. Wastewater Treatment System - 42



Haz. Wastewater Treatment System- 43



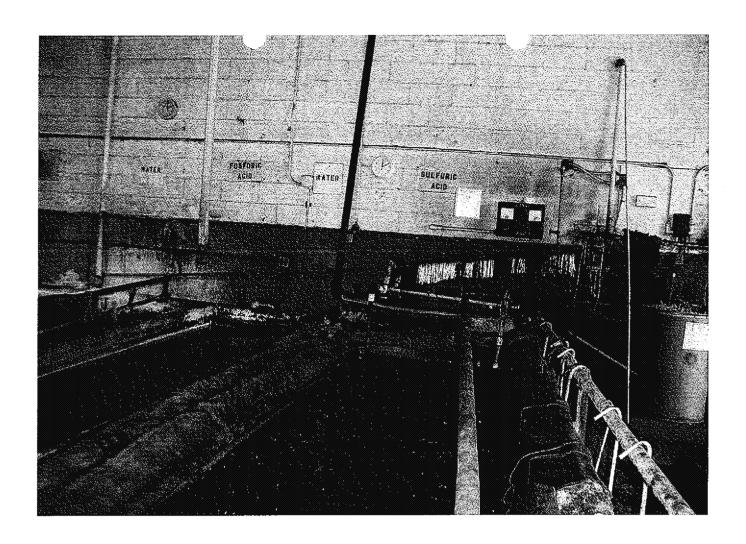
Cadmium Line – 44



Anodizing Line + Cadmium Line - 45



Anodizing Line - 46



Anodizing Line - 47

FIGURES

